

Although the male could be mistaken for a species of *Liposcelis*, the female is unique in possessing elytriform wings which envelope the body almost meeting mid-ventrally. These possess only two veins, one of which forms the lateral margin. The wing surfaces are covered with a fine network of meshes which gives them a somewhat pearly appearance at low magnification using incident light.

On 4th March 1980 one of us (R.A.P.), accompanied by Mr. J. N. Greatorex-Davies, visited the house to search for additional specimens. Unfortunately the cupboard had been vacuumed and thoroughly cleaned at the time of the initial discovery and no Psocoptera were to be seen. However, when the adjacent carpet was pulled back a single female nymph, with partly developed wings, was found together with several *Liposcelis simulans* Broadhead. Further searching including examination of the loft failed to reveal any more specimens.

T. W. New (1974 *Handbk. Ident. Br. Insects*, I, Pt. 7, p. 45) describes the status of this species as "possibly native, more probably introduced". K. K. Günther (1974, *Die Tierwelt Deutschlands, 61 Staubläuse, Psocoptera*, 314 pp.) records *B. titei* from England, Belgium, France and Switzerland and regards it as a photophobic, cavernicolous or synanthropic species. He lists it as living among stones, gravel, paper objects, books, guano, etc., in cellars, libraries, zoological laboratories and grottos. In Britain this species is probably best regarded as synanthropic although these captures in a private house approximately 70 km from the type locality raises interest in its distribution and occurrence in this country. — R. COLIN WELCH & R. A. PLANT, Institute of Terrestrial Ecology, Monks Wood Experimental Station, Abbots Ripton, Huntingdon, Cambs. PE17 2LS.

DEILEPHILA ELPENOR L. IN CENTRAL SCOTLAND. — According to "The Moths and Butterflies of Great Britain and Ireland" Vol. 9, the Elephant Hawk Moth is local in southern Scotland but it is at present increasing its range. During the summer of 1979 this species was recorded from the following locations in central Scotland: —

5th July, Ford by Lochgilphead, Argyll, NR80, adult found dead by the roadside.

23rd July, Helensburgh, Dumbartonshire, NS28, adult caught alive.

11th August, Possil Marsh, Glasgow, NS57, one caterpillar.

23rd August, Tillicoultry, Clackmannanshire, NS99, two caterpillars.

28th August, Finnieston, Glasgow, NS 56, one caterpillar.

This species would appear to be quite well established in the Glasgow area perhaps due to the large amounts of *Epilobium* spp. growing on waste ground. Two further caterpillars were handed in to the museum during August from unrecorded localities in the Glasgow district. — IAIN MACGOWN, Natural History Department, Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove, Glasgow G3 8AG.